

FOREIGN NEWS.

New York, June 8.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

At a late hour last evening we received our files of English papers, containing London dates to the 1st May, and Liverpool to the 30th April.

She brings an intelligence of the continued fall in the price of Cotton at Havre. Between the time of the sailing of the *Charlemagne*, which arrived here on Friday, and the sailing of the *Francis*, no less than fourteen ships arrived at Havre from the United States, ten of which were heavily loaded with Cotton. The *Fortnum*, which arrived at Havre on the 22d from the United States, carried out 313 bales of cotton, making upwards of 5000 bales which arrived in the short space of four days. The effect of the arrival of this unusual quantity of Cotton in so short a time upon the Cotton Market was very great as might have been anticipated.

The political news furnished by these papers is of but little moment.

The money market is rather easier in England. There is much speculation in the papers in relation to the monetary affairs of this country.

In cotton there is but little change since the last advice—milling classes, however, had advanced 3d.

The English papers speak in a very encouraging manner as to the prospect of a good crop the ensuing harvest.

It was stated on the London Exchange, April 30th, that the amount of gold remitted to England from the United States, by the last packet which had then arrived amounted to nearly \$50,000, and that it was smuggled out of New York.

London, May 1.

Two o'clock.—Our commercial letters from Manchester speak of the manufacturers as being in better spirits, and considerable purchases of cotton had been made by them for immediate use. The sales at Liverpool last week amounted to 35,000 bales, only 8,000 bales of which was on speculation's account.

To the casualties under which our commerce with America is suffering has been added one in another department of our trade—that with the East Indies, which is little inferior to it, in importance. We refer to the stoppage of the *elusive* house of Messrs. Banks and Ferrers, which has taken place to-day, and has added much to the distrust about private credit which before prevailed, especially as this is the second great house in that line which has stopped during the week. The cause generally assigned is the large operations in tea and silk, which have been for a long time past of a most ruinous description. The action of these great failures on the manufacturing interest will, it is feared, be mischievous in the highest degree.

London, April 27.

The interest taken in the novel system, so far as modern times may go, of introducing a species of state paper to replace, or, rather represent the unpaid debts of the American merchants, has not in the slightest degree abated. And the policy of this mode of relieving the parties connected with American trade becomes hourly more questionable. We have already doubted the policy of President Jackson's crusade against the United States Bank; the first effect has been to disorganize the whole of our commercial interests; the second will be to throw many of our manufacturing classes out of employment, and create much distress, which the reaction upon the commercial money market of the United States is probably very likely to increase.

There is not above ground, in the world, one-half, one quarter, or one tenth of the gold and silver necessary to carry on domestic commerce and external trade, upon its present scale throughout the earth. No one nation can even attempt to make gold and silver the exclusive instrument of its domestic commerce, without deranging trade universally, and disturbing the happiness of all mankind.

We believe that the depression of commerce in Europe, indeed, every where, is in a great degree, attributable to President Jackson allowing his resentment against the United States Bank to lead him astray in this particular. The evil has visited Europe severely, and it threatens to recoil upon the States themselves in still heavier calamity. But out of this evil springs the remedy. We think that Mr. Biddle has hit upon it, and set an example which must come or later, be followed by every commercial state, if America be not to engross the wealth and the commerce of the world. The issue of the U. S. Bank bills as a foreign currency, is the first great step in the emancipation of trade. It is true such negotiable securities were issued centuries ago, by Venice, Genoa, and even Hamburg—but the state of society at the time, and the finite resources of the states in question, preventing the mighty engines from producing its full effect.

New York, June 9.

By the *Sampson*, from London, we have received papers from that city to the 5th of May.

The London money market on the 5th had become much worse. The *Times* stated that a large American house had been obliged to ask assistance of the Bank of England. The result had not transpired. It was followed by similar applications from other firms, which, though respectable, were not of the same standing.

It is understood that assistance has been given to the firm, to which we have alluded, for the temporary period of one month, upon the representation that they expected to receive remittances from N. York in the mean time, which would enable them to meet those advances.

The monetary interests have, however, advanced money on paper that could be relied on, at 4½ per cent.

The quotations for the bonds of the United States Bank is 93½ a 95, and Morris Banking Company 98½.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—May 4. The sales to-day are 2,000 bags only. There is much less animation and less business than

last week, and the prices are rather in favor of the buyer.

Liverpool, May 1.

The sales of cotton for the week ending May 1st, including 1899 bales by auction, amounted to 21,000 bales, of which 2000 were Upland and 19,000 a 7½. Import to Liverpool since 1st January 474,000 bales, against 343,000 in same period last year;—the supply from the States is 395,000, being an increase of 121,000. Stock in this port 345,000 bales, against 152,000 last season of same period. The stock of American is about 212,000, or about 117,000 bales more than it then was. Great gloom and distrust continue to prevail, as is to be expected from the enormous losses on imports of products of nearly every description.

Later from Texas.

Correspondence of the New York Courier and Enquirer.

NEW ORLEANS, May 18.

Mutiny at the Texian Camp.—As I have mentioned in my former communications, the Texan Volunteers cantoned at the camp upon La Bana, or Navidad, have been very much dissatisfied at the state of inaction in which they have been kept for the last twelve months, and felt very anxious either to advance into Mexico or obtain their discharge. The Texian army is daily increasing in numbers, by the constant arrival of volunteers, and amounts now to 2,400, men in the best order and discipline; but the government is laboring under great difficulties to keep them together. In fact, the soldiers begin to suffer from the want of provisions and pay; and under such circumstances, no wonder the following occurrence has taken place:

On the 4th ultimo, some unwillingness was manifested by a number of the volunteers to attend to their duties, on the pretence that they were refused what government had promised them. On the following day several of them refused to assemble on parade, and were consequently put under guard and confined in irons, by order, as it was reported, of the Commanding General, A. Sidney Johnson. The same night about 500 men, armed with muskets and bayonets, proceeded to the guard tent and demanded of the captain of the guard the immediate release of the prisoners; he refusing to grant this, the mutineers entered the tent and knocked of the iron of the men confined there. Communication of this movement was quickly conveyed to Gen. Johnson, who was still confined to his tent, but in despite of his wound, he mounted his horse, rode to the artillery corps, and ordered a parade of the various companies. The cannon were loaded with grape and canister, and drawn up so as to rake the whole line of mutineers. General Johnson then unhesitatingly rode up, ordering them to ground their arms immediately, or to receive the discharge of the artillery. The mutineers, finding their situation rather unpleasant, cast a look at the artillerymen, and obeyed the order without murmuring. The ringleaders (about 20 in number) were then secured and put in irons; the remainder dispersed to their quarters, and order and discipline were restored in the camp. Gen. Johnson seldom leaves his tent, his wound not permitting it. He has written to the Secretary of War, either to send him officers to assist in the command, or to appoint another commander; but by this time General Felix Houston must have returned to the army.

NEW ORLEANS, May 31.

Letter from Texas.—By the politeness of a friend, we have been favored exclusively, with a copy of the *Telegraph*, published at Houston, on the 18th May. It came by the *William and Francis* from Galveston Island, and contains the latest news from the seat of government in Texas. President Houston, on the 16th June, suspended by proclamation, the opening of the land offices, which by the law of 22d December were to be opened on the 1st June. Santa Anna's proclamation fills near all the "extra," and contains a very precise detail of his actions and his motives—his fears and feelings while prisoner in the hands of the Texans. He is high in eulogy of Houston. The *Telegraph* of the 16th says:—The express mail from Mexico to Matamoros, was captured by our enterprising fellow citizen J. Powell, near Monterrey, and brought into this city. It represents the army both in Mexico and Matamoros, as being in a deplorable condition. The town of Houston is springing up as if its builders had possession of Aladdin's lamp.

The steamer *John Linton*, from Natchitoches, brings a rumor that Col. Teal, of the Texan army has been assassinated by some deluded wretch, in his own marquee. It is also reported that Gen. Johnson has resigned his commission in consequence of the subordination of the army under his command.—*Bulletin*.

Want of paternal control and a study home a cause of crime.—The Chaplain of the Connecticut Prison, in his last report says:

"One half of those committed to this Prison, last year, were deprived of parental control before they were 15 years old, 40 out of 60 lived roving lives. Away from home, they were exposed to peculiar temptations to do evil, and being without control, and free to choose whatever employment suited them best, they generally engaged in such business as caused little uneasiness to the body, and the highest flow of animal spirit by day, and left them at liberty and in a mood for carousing at night. Out of 60, 40 had no wives, 15 had been sailors, 4 are foreigners, 28 from the other states, and 67 followed no regular trade."

Latest Indian News.

St. Augustine, June 1.

Our Indian Affairs.—Since our last, affairs have assumed a more serious aspect, and we ought to state that the prospects of this termination of our "pretty little war," are more gloomy than ever. An express arrived here on Saturday from Fort Mellen, the purport of which we understand to be, that a number of negroes had come in at that post, who state that the Indians had held a meeting, deposed Miccoopy, and elected Sam Jones their principal chief.—They further state that at the next moon the Indians would commence open hostilities. This is a negro story, and in consequence some are inclined to doubt it; almost every negro story, however, during the war, has ultimately proved true, and in confirmation of this it seems to be pretty generally admitted that the Indians have tacitly refused to emigrate, at least until fall, and that the war is far from being terminated.

These negroes, it is said, give some particulars of the late battle at Fort Mellen. They state that they attacked the fort with 600 warriors, and soon after their repulse they were re-inforced with 300 more, and were preparing for another onset when they received information of the cessation of hostilities.

The posts of Volusia and Fort Mellen are becoming unhealthy, and all the forces, except a sergeant's guard, to be relieved from Picolata every ten days, and one company of Creeks, have been withdrawn from Volusia. The post at Lake Monroe will be continued.

Four companies of troops are now at Picolata. The steamboat *Christen* touched at Picolata yesterday at 3 P. M. from Fort Mellen; it is stated that a considerable number of Indians are in the neighborhood of that post who daily come in and receive rations, and go out again.

An express arrived this morning from Tampa, the contents of which are reported to be of an unfavorable nature. It is reported and confidently believed that the Indians have left their camp and returned in to the nation. These reports seem to confirm each other. We have now but little hope that the war will be ended by negotiation. The Indians have been enabled to possess themselves of much information and are doubtless emboldened by their intercourse. If a resort to arms again becomes necessary, we apprehend much bloody work.—*Herald*.

We are sorry to learn that all the militia has been discharged with the exception of one mounted company here, one at Newnanville. The information that we have received is far from rendering it certain that the war is yet over—indeed, it seems to be admitted on all hands that the Indians will not leave the country this summer.—We must believe that the powers that be, have more favorable information than has been communicated generally, or we cannot believe that this step would have been taken, which appears to us premature.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

St. Augustine, June 1, 1837.

The Indians come into Tampa Bay very slowly, and indeed it is very doubtful whether they can be all removed to their destined abode before the fall of the year. The numerous herds of cattle and horses they possess, renders time indispensable to collect them, besides, the very acceptable rations at present issued to them from the U. S. stores, induces me rationally to conclude, that they are by no means anxious to emigrate. Peace we crave, plenty they have, so let it be until the fall, when they must and shall go. Paddy Carr, alias Major Paddy Carr, also his Sergeant, Win. Burnett, are here. They brought in about 150 head of cattle and mules for sale, which they captured from the Seminoles. Paddy Carr is a dark Indian about 40 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches, handsomely proportioned, and muscular in person, very intelligent in conversation, and has no doubt received a good education. He speaks our language with fluency, is correct in his deportment, and rather polished in his manners; the latter acquirement has obtained for him admittance into some of our most respectable families—he is fond of the society of the ladies, and has no opportunity to visit them—in fact for an Indian, he is a rare bird. They both belong to the Regiment of friendly Creeks now in the service of the U. States.—*Chas. Mercury*.

Mr. Van Buren is occasionally troubled with a disagreeable visitor. An honest Tar, who, on leaving the services of the Government, had been paid off in New York with the notes of a Pot bank there, had occasion to visit Washington, where he presented his Notes to the Teller of the Metropolitan Bank for specie. He was told that he could not get it, and that his money would not be received. He hurried off immediately to the Secretary of the Navy, who said he was extremely sorry, but he could do nothing for him. Determined not to be thrown off in that way, he hastened to his Excellency the President of the United States; and the President, like the Secretary, was extremely sorry, but could do nothing for him. The Tar became indignant, and not having the fear of Martin before his eyes, he cried out, "damn your sorrow, sir, I want my money; your sympathy is not worth a sou's worth to me; it is the specie I want, and blast your eyes, the specie I'll have, by hook or by crook."—*Rel. Rep.*

Boasting.—A man boasting of his honesty, is generally a rogue—of his courage, generally a coward—of his riches, generally not wealthy—of his democracy, generally an aristocrat—of his intimacy with great men, generally despised by those who may chance to know him—of his wit, popularity and high standing, always a fool.

The condition of the United States, up to the first period when the *Indian* commenced the drive of *seminoles* and *Indians* called into *seminoles*, might be compared to that of a glorious ship, richly freighted, under full sail, with bright skies and a favoring wind, careering over the waves to her destined port, her joyous crew radiant with hope and confidence. In a moment her gallant bark was struck down by an overwhelming storm, and, before a sail could be furled, thrown headlong on the raging main, her mast shivered into splinters, and her astounded crew clinging to the rigging for life. Just as sudden and overwhelming is the crashing and astounding ruin brought on the country by the command of our ship of State having been trusted to incompetent hands, governed by a stubborn and headstrong will.—*National Intelligencer*.

A letter from the city of New York says:

"It is really a sight to make men weep—and that should be a melancholy sight indeed—the view one may now obtain of this populous commercial city, in any direction towards which he may turn his eyes. Pearl, Pine, Cedar, Broad, Exchange, William streets, once the scenes of bustle, movement, prosperity and cheerfulness; full of busy merchants, active clerks, employed laborers, and loaded drays—the sidewalks overlaid with piles of boxes, bales and crates, present now the appearance of a decaying town, from which all the resources of its wonted prosperity have been suddenly cut off. So with the places of public resort, the hotels, the watering places around the city, the steamboats, rail-cars, and places of public amusement. And it really seems as if the prophecy of Thomas Ewing, uttered at and scoffed at as it was when uttered, by those who have brought its fulfillment upon us, is fast attaining a complete realization. The grass does grow in our streets, and the wharves and once crowded marts of our great metropolis are becoming like the desert wilderness. And what is the great cause of this melancholy change? *The Experiment of Andrew Jackson*."

Amos Kendall.—The N. Y. Commercial tells the following good anecdote of Amos Kendall, whose hostility to the mercantile part of the community is well known:—"Not a great while ago, a collector of the revenue for one of our large commercial cities, being on a visit to the seat of government, was in conversation with Amos Kendall. Amos denounced the *MERCHANTS* in so many words, as a body of swindlers. Feeling himself closely connected with the merchants, the collector warmly reworded the calumny. "How have you obtained your information?" demanded the collector. "From the newspapers," was the reply. "Well," said the collector, "if you believe half that you see in the newspapers, you must believe yourself the greatest scoundrel in the Union."

A Fact.—There are something like seven hundred workmen employed in the Navy yard in Philadelphia. Last week they demanded specie in payment of wages—with which demand the government did not comply. On the contrary, instructions were received, that if the laborers would not receive their pay in bank notes, they should be immediately discharged, in a body, and the yard be closed. Of course they were obliged to come to the terms of the government. This circumstance affords a striking commentary upon the promises contained in the annual messages to Congress, written for General Jackson in 1835, among which were the following:—"All the wants of the community in relation to exchange and currency, are supplied as well as they have ever been before." "We shall soon gain in the place of the United States Bank, a practical reform in the whole paper system of the country." "The attainment of such a result will lighten the great tax of which our paper system has so long collected from the earnings of labor."—*N. Y. Commercial*.

It is well that the Distribution bill passed as soon as it did. Had it been delayed another year, a vastly increased amount of the public lands would have passed into the hands of speculators, and the whole revenue from them would have been lost. We thought it bad enough that the deposits banks would have the use of forty millions of the public revenue, without interest, to speculate and share with; but that was only the beginning of the spoils upon the Treasury. We have lost the interest—we are now in danger of losing the principle. The deposits banks have all failed. If they pay over their quota of the deposits, it will be in their own bills, some, if not many, of which will be little better than waste paper. It is thus that the public treasure which was wrested from the United States Bank, in violation of law, has been squandered and lost. What imposition and outrage shall we next be required to suffer!—*Kennebec Journal*.

Bite of a Mad Dog.—We see it recommended in a New York paper, not to close the wound from the bite of a mad dog; burn it with a hot iron, or coal of fire, immediately; produce a running sore, keep it open and running, and the blood will throw off the poison. If it is kept open like an issue for months, so much the better: the poison escapes before the nerves are affected. This is the only way to prevent a disease that never can be cured, when it once gets possession of the system.

Worcester, (Mass.) May 21. We are extremely gratified to witness the facility with which our people accommodate themselves to the times.

We have recently seen some shops in the village of our residence in Bradford; they were stowed full of male and boys, and the sound of the hammer was incessant from morning till night. A few weeks since the whole system of shoe making was deranged; instead of a premium hands there was little employment, and less pay. Our people walked the streets, talked politics, and played ball a few days to prepare their limbs and bodies for other operations, and then took to farming and gardening, with an industry truly amazing and praiseworthy. Lots of land are secured by almost every mechanic who has a family, the door yards and out houses are searched for manure, and on every plow day the fields are all alive with cheering hoars.

We ascertained a few days since that a small farm of 18 or 20 acres, which was let this spring, had thirteen occupants. Many other fields are let in pieces, and doubt not that next autumn will witness a harvest out of the reach of speculation in grain and flour. Our other villages are pursuing a similar course. It is a hard job to starve a Yankee unless you catch him at work.

"The City of Mississippi."—The Legislature of Mississippi have passed an act incorporating a Company for the erection of a city under the above name, on the Gulf of Mexico, with power to lay out and construct Rail Roads leading from it to the interior of the State. The Mississippiian commends the project, and states the proposed site is accessible to vessels drawing 27 (17½) feet of water. It also says that during the invasion of New Orleans the whole British fleet lay within a short distance of the contemplated city. "Mississippi," remarks the *Editor*, "has been a state of vassalage to New Orleans for enough, and we think we can perceive disposition in the public mind to shake it off. By importing and exporting for ourselves, we shall not only increase our wealth and commercial importance, but reserve large revenue for our own State."

The new city will possess natural advantages for shipping, decidedly superior to those enjoyed by Mobile, and incomparably better than any town upon the Mississippi can ever hope to obtain. Larger vessels can go to the town itself, than can get up Mobile, and those of the largest class can approach one fourth the distance.

This new city will become a mart for productions of the entire eastern, and most of the northern counties.

Newly Invented Hat.—In Paris a hat of a new description with a moveable crown is now much in fashion. The rim is of the usual shape; the crown is also attached to the rim in the usual way; but it is capable of assuming two forms. When pushed out or expanded it is precisely like the crown of an ordinary hat; but when not in use, it can be contracted by a peculiar mechanism into a depth of one inch. This constitutes its peculiar advantage. In travelling it may be put into a trunk and will not occupy a greater space than a shirt; and at a theatre, concert, or assembly, the wearer may place it under his arm, or even stow it between his coat and waistcoat, and pass through the densest crowd without exposing it to the smallest injury. The crown is made very thin, and when pushed out or expanded exhibits no crumblings, but it is all respects like the crown of any ordinary hat. Its interior frame work consists of two steel rings, connected by four slender steel rods, which are joined on one another like a St. Andrew's cross. One ring is attached to the rim, and encompasses the wearer's head—the other is attached to the top of the crown, which it keeps distended like the end of a drum. When the hat is in its flat or compressed state, a push of the fingers makes the jointed rod open; the crown instantly assumes its full size, and the hat is ready to receive the head. This is done in one second, and occasions no trouble. The crown is again brought down with the same ease, by pulling a part of the lining.

It appears from a statement in the *Kalamazoo (Mich.) Gazette*, that the receipts of the land office at that place, have fallen off greatly within the first five months of the present year, compared with those of the preceding year. In 1836 the receipts from 1st January to 24th May were \$1,092,285. During the present year the receipts for the same periods have been \$344,875. On the 9th and 20th May, 1837, the receipts were \$42,663. On the same days of the present year the receipts were \$104.

The present plight of the Van Buren party reminds him (says *Prentice*) of a sailor once in the service of a Yankee farmer, Jack, having been sent out to ploughing with a yoke of oxen and a horse, and not knowing much about his business, soon got the team into a hobble—whereupon he ran to his employer exclaiming, "the starboard ox has got upon the larboard side, and the old mare has got afoul of the rigging, and they are all going to the devil stern first."

A Pleasant Society.—A little girl observing a goose with a yoke on, exclaimed, "why, ma, here is a goose got carrots on. It walks like sister Sally!"

Charlotte:

Friday, June 22, 1837.

Editorial Convention.—The Editors of the Raleigh, at the suggestion of the Editor of the Charlotte Recorder, one of the oldest printers in the State, published the following notice of a convention to be held in Raleigh, on the first Monday in September. Upon reflection, we think on that day would be more preferable. Congress meets on the first Monday in September, very much like to be absent at that time, as the whole nation will be turned to that event, and every reader anxious for the latest intelligence.

Raleigh, June 12, 1837.
The Proprietors of the Recorder, having received notice of an Editorial Convention in this State, for the purpose of taking into consideration such matters in relation to their business, as may be expedient; and one of said Proprietors suggested the first Monday in September, as a convenient day, the Editors of the Recorder, at the first Monday in September, at which they cordially invite the attendance of their brethren.

JO. GALES & SON,
T. LORING,
THOS. J. LEMAY.

Fourth of July.—According to previous notice, given some since, the citizens of Charlotte, assembled at the Courthouse on the 7th inst., for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence.

George Kline, Esq. was called to the Chair and, as Secretary, introduced with appropriate remarks by Col. Deak M. Barringer, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That some suitable person be requested to deliver an Oration: That the Declaration of American Independence and also the Mecklenburg Declaration be read, and that a Dinner be served by some person in Concord, and that exercises of the day be opened by prayer.

Resolved, That a Committee of six persons, to be called by William Barringer, Cashier, Dr. J. F. Fox, Dr. M. M. Orr, A. H. Moore, and L. Kinsinger, be appointed as a Committee of Arrangements to carry into effect the above Resolutions, and to invite the Revolutionary Patriots yet living in this County, to partake of the festivities of the day.

Resolved, That a Committee of eight persons, consisting of D. M. Barringer, Thomas S. Hanes, A. J. Shankle, John L. Burt, William Moore, Charles W. Harris, John Shilpich and John L. Nelson, be appointed to draft suitable resolutions for the occasion.

Resolved, That Col. John Shilpich, be appointed Marshal, and George W. Spence, Assistant Marshal of the day, and that they request the Captain of the Calhoun Artillery to parade his Company that day.

Resolved, That General Paul Barringer be appointed President, and William B. Archibald, and John F. Philp, Esqs., and Major Isaac Cline, Vice Presidents.

Resolved, That the merchants be requested to their doors at 12 o'clock, and keep them open until 4 o'clock of that day.

great to pay of certain gains, four hundred thousand dollars, in the hands of the Navy Department, in 1836.

Maryland.—The Governor and Council of Maryland have fixed the 20th day of July as the time for holding the election for Members of Congress. It was decided also, that it was expedient to call an extra session of the Legislature.

On the 31st of last month, a vessel bound to New Orleans was boarded, in the Gulf of Mexico, by a boat from the U. S. Squadron of Ships of War under the command of Capt. Dallas, bound to the coast of Mexico. The Squadron consists of the Frigate Constitution, and the Ships of War Swatara, Concord, Lexington and St. Louis. We may expect to hear, in about ten days, of the object and result of this visit.

Mississippi.—The Legislature of this State has just adjourned, (says a correspondent of the Nat. Intell.) without doing any thing towards relieving the distress of the State. In fact, nothing can be done by a State Government. Relief must come from the Federal Government, or not at all. No other kind of legislation can be of any benefit to the country. It is deplorable to see a State, possessing the wealth that this State does, prostrated at a blow. A few months ago every thing was life and animation among us. Now, things look gloomy and heart-sickening.

The Legislature of Virginia convened in extra session on the 12th inst. The Lynchburg Virginian says that Gov. Campbell's Message is all they could wish it.

It appears from an article in the Knoxville Register, that the Banks in Tennessee had not suspended specie payment on the 31st of May. It says, "It is a matter of which we feel proud that the Tennessee Banks have kept open their vaults for the redemption of their notes, after most of the Banks in the U. States have knocked under. We think a prudent policy of self-defense may now compel them to suspend."

Capt. Maryatt and the British Her-roy Apparent.—At a recent festival, held by the English in New York, in honor of the birth-day and majority of the Princess Victoria, Herroy Apparent to the British Throne, Capt. Maryatt, the talented author of Japhet in search of his Father, and several other popular works, was present as a guest, and, on being toasted, arose and delivered the following amusing address, for which we are indebted to the New York Albion:

"Gentlemen: I assure you that it is with great pleasure that I find myself surrounded with so many of my countrymen, at such a distance from my native land; and further, that we are met together to celebrate an event of so much interest. 'Your own gallantry will enable you fully to enter into my feelings, when I state to you that I have always conceived—and I trust I may say so without being accused of disloyalty—that I could serve a Queen with great zeal and fidelity than I could a King. Indeed, it would appear that women are more calculated to yield a sceptre than men; for, if we refer to our own history, we shall find that England never was so great and so glorious as under the dynasty of our Queens, and that, although they sometimes surrendered up their hearts to individuals, they always reserved their heads for the people. Gentlemen, I have minutely investigated every form of government at present existing, and have come to the conclusion that the most legitimate, the one most approaching to perfection, and the most agreeable to all parties, is a—Petition Government."

"The advantages which would be derived from a youthful Queen being surrounded by a youthful Ministry of her own sex, must be obvious."

"In the first place, we should no longer hear an angry squall arising and scolding of courtiers, for there could be no disgrace in bowing the knee to Youth and Beauty."

"It would be a great saving to the country—for were any of us to solicit a pension from the fascinating Prime Minister, she would dismiss us more contented with one of her sweetest smiles; and instead of taxing the people with the emoluments of a place, the lovely Chancellor of the Exchequer would satisfy the applicant by assuring him that he already had a place in her affections."

"At present we say the King can do no wrong, and his Ministers alone are responsible. But if the Government were constituted as I propose, no one would ever allow that either her Majesty or her Ministers could do wrong; and how much grumbling would be saved to the country."

"Gentlemen, that there is a strong feeling towards this form of government in England, is made evident from the number of old women who hold offices under the Crown; but, and perceive that you are already influenced with the idea, and I do not wish to profess revolutionary feelings, I shall drop the subject."

"For the honor you have done me by drinking my health, you have my thanks and gratitude. Allow me, in return, to have the pleasure of drinking yours, and to indulge the hope that some day or another we may talk over the intricacies of this meeting, when we shake hands in Old England, to whose future Queen our affections have this day been warmed, and whose natal day we have so joyously celebrated."

Fire in Suffolk, Va.—A most disastrous fire raged in the town of Suffolk, Va. on 11 A. M. until 6 P. M. on the 3d instant. Upwards of forty buildings were destroyed, besides the brick Courthouse and Jail. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. The destruction of a day in building plan, in a cabinet maker's shop, is said to have given rise to the calamity.—Raleigh Standard.

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer, writing under date of the 4th inst. states, that the amount of protested bills, brought back by the Liverpool packet ship Pennsylvania, lately arrived at New York, is not less than half a million sterling, (\$2,500,000).

Outrageous conduct of a Bank.—The Pot Bank in Mobile, Alabama, recently paid a Government Check for \$10,000 in Specie, after it had suspended the payment of specie for its own notes. Thus while the distressed Merchants and laboring men of Alabama who held the notes of the Bank, are denied the specie for them, the Government draw from the Bank its specie—no commutation the Government, the Bank which was created for the benefit of the People of Alabama, will distress and grind them down. The People of Alabama should show no quarter to such an institution.—Western Carolinian.

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A Mint Drop.—One of our Southern letters, says the New York Evening Star, contained an order for the Star, with one of Boston's mint drops in the shape of a quarter eagle, carefully sealed on with wax. It created quite a sensation in Wall street.

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NEW COTTON FACTORY.
Our enterprising fellow citizens, Messrs. Hoot, Hoot & Co. have just started their machinery at Cedar Falls in this County. As yet, they have but two or three hundred spindles going; but they intend shortly to have the whole establishment in complete operation. We have not yet been out to see for ourselves, but we understand their machinery runs admirably; and that the cotton yarn they are making is of superior quality. May fortune smile upon their invaluable enterprise.—Southern Citizen.

Our Country Sinking.—The Albany Argus, a thoroughgoing Jackson paper says,—"The whigs rise as the country sinks." To which the Louisville Journal responds thus:—"Why is it, sir, that the country is 'sinking'?" Under whose administration is it sinking? "And what will the honest portion of the Van Buren party say, when thus told by their own organs, that their country, instead of rising in wealth and greatness and glory as they have hitherto been taught by their leaders to believe, is in reality going downward?"—ib.

A sad proof of the instability of man, and the frailty of all human decisions!

(Mr. Van Buren—One week.)
"Several of the States have not yet chosen their representatives, and are not to do so for some time to come. Independent of that consideration, I do not see, at present, sufficient reasons to justify me in requiring an earlier meeting than that appointed by the Constitution."—[Reply to the New York Committee.]

(Mr. Van Buren—One week after.)
"Whereas, great and weighty matters claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States, form an extraordinary occasion, for convening them (?) I do, by these presents, appoint the first Monday in September next, for their meeting at the city of Washington."—Proclamation for Congress.

Gen. Jackson's Health.—A rumor reached town a day or two since, that Gen. Jackson had been thrown from his horse near the Hermitage, and that his life was despaired of. We are happy to have it in our power to say, on the authority of a friend who left the Hermitage this morning, that the injury he received in his fall, occasioned by his horse taking fright was slight, and that he has entirely recovered from its effects.—Nashville (Ten.) Union.

It may be of use to distant readers to state that, in this city, Specie is at a premium of about ten per cent. over District Bank notes; that Bank Notes of the South and West, even of South Carolina Banks, are at a discount of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. below Specie. We know that this is monstrous, and deplorable; the paper of these Banks being as good as that of any Banks in the Union. The paper of our Banks, is we suppose depreciated, in a correspondent degree, in remote parts of the country. There is, in fact, no circulating medium.—National Intelligencer.

The following is an extract from the report of Mr. A. J. Dallas, when the Secretary of the Treasury, in December, 1816. It will be read with interest during the present experiment at coercion:

"There was no magic in a mere Treasury instruction to the collectors of the revenue, which could, by its own virtue, charm gold and silver again into circulation. The People, individually, did not possess a metallic medium, and could not be expected to procure it throughout the country, as well as in the cities, by any exertions unaided by the banks, and the banks, too timid or too interested, declined every overture to a co-operation for reinstating the lawful currency. In this state of things, the Treasury, nay, the Legislature remained passive. The power of coercing the banks was limited to the rejection of their notes in payment of duties and taxes, and to the exclusion of their agency in the custody and distribution of the revenue, but the exercise of that power would not generate a coin currency, though it would certainly act oppressively upon the People, and put at hazard every sum of money which was due the Government. Until therefore a substitute was provided for the paper of the banks, it would have been a measure of useless and impolitic severity towards the community to insist that all contributions to the expenses of the Government should be paid in a medium, which it is repeated, the community did not possess, and could not procure."

A Pretty Fair Hit.—During the performance of Brutus at the National Theatre on Thursday evening last, a gentleman in the boxes asked his companion what was the meaning of the letters S. P. Q. R. on the Roman banners? "Why the meaning is plain enough," "Tom," replied his friend, "it means Specie Payments Quite Rare."

New Jersey free from Tax.—In consequence of the abundant resources of the Treasury from the public works, bank tax, &c. the Legislature has this year authorized no State tax, which usually amounted to about \$40,000.

Symptoms of Consumption.—It is stated that over one hundred pair of corsets were sold at a cheap store in Philadelphia during one day. The ladies of that city are determined the pressure shall not be confined to the gentlemen.

The American Colonization Society request the Reverend Clergy of the United States to continue the practice of taking up collections in their respective Churches, on the Sabbath preceding the 4th of July, to aid the funds of that noble charity. We hope that the request will be universally complied with—at least wherever it is expedient so to do.

It is said the office-holders are doing a snug business just now. The government exacts its dues and pays the office-holders in specie. The office-holders sell their specie at the current premium, 8 or 10 per cent. and pay their own debts in paper. Let Woodbury and Kendall alone for turning an honest penny.

The U. S. Circuit Court, sitting at Washington, has ordered that R. H. White, who has been in close confinement since his last trial for burning the Treasury building, be admitted to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars.

"Mother, where is the State of Wedlock? it aint in my geography," said a little girl, about ten years old.

DEPARTED.
In Calhoun county, on the 30th ult. by the Rev. S. Rothrock, Mr. SIMON BOST to Miss JEMIMA BOLTON.
At Cheraw, S. C. by the Rev. Mr. Formo, Mr. GREGORY A. FERDINAND, a native of Greece to Miss M. E. HANFORD, of Society Hill, S. C.

DIED.
In this county lately, Mrs. NANCY BOATRIGHT, aged about 70 years.
Also, about the 1st of June, Mr. JAMES RICHARDSON, aged about 70 years.
In Iradell county, on the 5th inst., Mr. ARCHIBALD YORK, of Consumption, in thirtieth year of his age, leaving a disconsolate widow, and one child to mourn their irreparable loss.
In Statesville, on the 5th inst. JAMES CAMPBELL, Esq., Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Iradell county. He was an old and much respected member of that community.

DEPARTED.
Capt. H. D. W. ALEXANDER, declines being a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the Superior Court, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce Dr. JAS. T. J. ORR as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the County Court, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JENNINGS B. KEENE, as a candidate for the Office of Superior Court Clerk, at the ensuing August Election.

We are authorized to announce BEALY OATES, Esq., as a Candidate for re-election, for the Office of County Court Clerk, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce FRANK ALL THOMPSON, Esq., as a Candidate for re-election, for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

NOTICE.
THE Commissioners appointed to value the property in the different Captains Companies, are requested to meet in Charlotte, for that purpose, on the 8th day of July, 1837.
A. GRIER,
1w

Removal.
THE subscriber informs his friends that he has removed his shop to the office immediately before Mr. Asbury's shop, a few doors south of the Post Office, where he will be glad to wait on them at any time.
T. M. STIMSON.
June 20, 1837. 51 31

Bridge to build.
ON the second Saturday in July next, will be let to the lowest bidder, the building of a BRIDGE across East Sugar Creek, on the Providence road, at Spring Meadow. The Commissioners will attend on that day at 12 o'clock, on the bank of the Creek, for the purpose of closing the contract, with the plan and specifications. The undertaker will be required to give security for the faithful performance of his contract.
JOHN WALKER,
CHAS. T. ALEXANDER, } Comd-
WM. S. NORMENT, } sioners.
June 15, 1837. 51 31

Commissioner's Notice.
BY virtue of a Decree made by the Judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity, held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 3d Monday in February last, I shall expose to public sale at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Tuesday the 28th of July next, (being the Tuesday of the County Court,) the following tracts of land, belonging to Elizabeth Wilson, (Idiot,) to wit:

One tract lying on the waters of Steel Creek, adjoining the lands of Robert Biggam, Alexander Robinson, Zenas A. Grier and others, containing 183 acres.

The said Elizabeth's interest in a tract of land, lying three miles South of Charlotte, on the Camden road, adjoining the lands of Joseph H. Wilson, Benjamin Smith, Wm. Campbell and others, the whole tract containing about 500 acres.

The said Elizabeth's interest in a tract of land, lying about 3 miles from Charlotte, on the Rowell Ferry road, adjoining the lands of Lawson H. McCoy, Simon Vampelt, Jas. Brawley and others, the whole tract containing 115 acres.

The above lands will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond and security for the purchase money.
ISAAC A. ALEXANDER, Commissioner.
June 13th, 1837. 153

MISCELLANEOUS

There is much of quiet, subdued beauty in the subject, purely an illustration of "Night in the time of the South," and which is a beautiful number of the Southern Journal. We regret that we are unable to give credit to the publisher in which it originated. — *Editorial Union.*

NIGHT

Night is the time for love,
When old folks are in bed;
When day's dark veil is down,
And prayer is duly said;
To father round the cradle,
And cradle with him, that never tire!

Night is the time to sit
Our hearts in silent mood;
With children round us,
The quiet and the sweet;
To see our weary mothers age,
And learn the glories of our age!

Night is the time to tell
The olden tales of old;
And when the moonlight falls,
To share our happy souls;
With fresh made butter thickly spread,
Our corresponding chunks of bread.

Night is the time to feel
Life's joys without a pain;
Apples to take, and pears,
And "cut and come again";
And rumpling much before we rest,
Feel very sure that they'll digest.

Night is the time for those
Who when they take their wine,
By redness of the nose,
Or any other sign,
Give evidence, whence we conclude,
That they're unquestionably "drowsy!"

Night is the time to pour
In beauty's flowing ear
The story, known before,
New reader's thus hear dear,
Of feeling which the modest light
Of day leaves for the shades of night.

Night is the time to sing,
Beneath the moonlight high,
Those sweet notes that ring
With love's sweet melody;
While the bright maiden peers her head
Out of the moonlight's shroud!

Night is the time to do
A thousand glorious things;
And there are very few,
When covered by her wings,
Who do not feel a freshet's flood
Of mischief flowing in their blood.

THE FLOWER GIRL AND THE PORTER.

BY THOMAS HAYNES BAILEY.
I was crossing the Point Neuf at the moment when a porter, belonging to the Bank of France, pretty well tired of the weight he carried, (it was a bag containing nine thousand francs, in silver,) stopped to rest himself by leaning against the parapet wall of the bridge, but at the moment he did so, his valuable load, either from awkwardness or carelessness, slipped out of his hands and fell into the Seine, which is very deep just at that spot.

Never shall I forget his look of despair. He made a movement as if to jump over; and I believe, would have effected his purpose, but for the presence of mind of a girl, a little delicate looking thing of about sixteen, a violet seller, who clasped her arms round him, cried for help, which in an instant was afforded.

Myself and some other citizens seized him; he struggled with us desperately. "Let me go!" cried he, "I am ruined forever. My wife, my children, what will become of you?" A multitude of voices were raised at once, some to console, others to inquire; but above the rest were heard the clear and silver tones of the little violet girl—"My friend have patience, you have lost nothing." "Nothing!" "No, no; I tell you no. Let some one run for the divers, there is no doubt they will succeed in bringing it up." "She is right," resounded a number of voices, and from among the rest; and in an instant half-a-dozen people ran to fetch the divers.

Those who remained exerted themselves, as well as they could, to solace the poor porter. One brought him a small glass of liquor; another, a little brandy; a third, some eau de Cologne; and four or five presented the grand specific sugar water. The little violet girl had been before all the rest in administering her cordial; and perhaps hers was the most efficacious—a glass of pure water, which she held to his trembling lips, and made him swallow. "Drink," she cried, "drink it up—it will do you good."

Whether it was the water, or the kind and sympathetic manner with which it was offered, that relieved him, I know not; but certainly one of the two had its effect, for his looks grew less wild; he burst into a passionate fit of weeping, and by degrees became composed enough to make his acknowledgments to the spectators who had shown such interest in his misfortune.

The divers soon came, and one of them descended without loss of time. Never did I witness such an intense anxiety as the search excited; if the fate of every one present had hung upon the success, they could not have testified greater interest in it. He soon reappeared, bringing up, not the bag of silver, but a small iron box. It was instantly broken open, and found to be full of twenty-franc pieces in gold; they were quickly counted, and found to amount to nearly twelve thousand francs; about four hundred and fifty pounds sterling. There were three divers, who, overjoyed at their good fortune, speedily divided the prize among themselves; and directly afterward another descended in search of the porter's bag.

He was thus alone, he rummaged his pockets and drew out some francs. "This is all I have," he very little, but tell me where you live and to-morrow—"Not a farthing," interrupted they with one voice; and one of them added, "Stop a bit, let me talk to my comrades. They stopped aside for a moment; I followed them with my eyes, and saw that they listened to their companion with emotion. "We are all of a mind," said he, returning with them; "yes, my friend, if we have been the cause of our good fortune, it seems to us that we ought to share with you what heaven has sent us through your means. My companions think so too, and we are going to divide it into four equal shares."

The porter would have remonstrated, but his voice was drowned by the exclamations of the spectators. "Generous fellows!" "Much good may it do you." "The same luck to you!"—resounded from every mouth. There was not one present but seemed as happy as if he or she were about to participate in the contents of the box. The money was divided and in spite of his excuse, the porter was forced to take his share.

The generous divers went their way; the crowd began to disperse; but the porter still lingered, and I had the curiosity to remain, in order to watch his motions. He approached the little violet girl. "Ah! my dear!" cried he, "what do I now owe you! but for you I had been all over with me. My wife, my little ones, most thank you." "Ma foi! it is not worth mentioning. Would you have had me stand by and see you drown yourself?" "But your courage, your strength! could one have expected it from so young a girl?" "Ah! there is no want of strength where there is will." "And no body ever had more of that. Give me six of your bouquets, my dear; my children are so fond of violets, and never have they prized any as they will do these."

She twisted a bit of thread round six of her fairy nosegays, and presented them to him. He deposited them carefully in his bosom without waiting to hear the acknowledgments which she began to pour forth, took to his heels as if his bag had been made of feathers.

The girl looked after him with pleasure sparkling in her eyes. "What will you take for the rest of your nosegays?" said I, going up to her. "Whatever you please to give me," cried she with vivacity, "for that man's money will burn my pocket till I get home to give it to my mother. Oh! how glad will she be to have all that, and still more so when she knows why it has been given." The reader will easily believe that my purchase was speedily made; the good girl's purse was something the heavier for it; and I had the pleasure of thinking that I contributed in a small degree to reward the goodness of heart which she had so unequivocally displayed. She hastened home with her little treasure, and I returned to my lodgings to put my violets in water, promising myself, as I did so, to be a free customer to the little nosegay girl of the Point Neuf.

Facts and Fancies.—The Captain and the Dandy.—The portfolio of an ex-editor now and then sends forth amusing odds and ends, among which is one of a captain of a Nantucket whaler, an eccentric fellow, and of rather an uncouth figure, who visited one of our cities after a cruise of three years, and one evening attended the theatre. As a matter of course, such a rough, dark complexioned old character, in a box with several fashionable ladies and gentlemen, attracted considerable attention, and created much merriment among the exquisites. Several times every opera glass in the boxes were thrust at him; until, finally aware that he was the attraction of the evening, he left the house determined to repay such impudence in their own coin on the following night. Accordingly, on the succeeding evening, enveloping beneath his great coat the ship's spy glass, about two and a half feet in length, he started for the theatre. As soon, almost, as he entered his box the opera glasses were in commotion. He waited until the play commenced, when, upon observing a young gentleman with a cane under his arm, and a glass at his eye pointed directly at him he drew forth from his outer garment the spy glass, and drawing it from the case the entire length, aimed it direct at the dandy, and continued to look at him until the house was in a complete uproar, and the fop, with mortification, left the box for the lobby.

A foreigner's description of a Porcupine.
The first feathered fowl I ever saw in America was a Porcupine, and I treed him under a hay stack and shot him with a pitch fork.

"Uncle John" said a little urchin to an old gentleman who was sitting with his head towards the fire, "why are you like an Indian making his house? D'ye give it up? Because you are making your wig warm," (wigan.)

NEW BOOK-BINDERY.

I AM now ready to take in BINDING. Periodicals bound, and old books rebound, on short notice.

WM. HUNTER.
Charlotte, N. C., June 15, 1837.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber wishing to leave the State, offers for sale (upon very reasonable terms) the plantation on which he now lives, lying 4 miles west of Charlotte, containing 250 Acres. The tract of land will be divided to suit purchasers if desired. The land is equal to any in the neighborhood and under good cultivation. The situation is very healthy, land well timbered, excellent water, and Orchard. The Dwelling and out houses are very comfortable. Being desirous to remove, I will give a first rate bargain to any person or persons who may feel disposed to purchase.

WM. M. BOSTWICK.
June 14, 1837.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

FOR SALE.
OWING to the intended removal of one of the Editors, and the wish of the other to devote himself more exclusively to the duties of his profession, the undersigned offer for sale, the Establishment of the North Carolina Journal Office. The Office is well found in Job, Newspaper and Ornamental Type; the list of Subscribers is tolerably large, and they doubt not, might be greatly augmented by a little exertion. To any person desirous of embarking in the business, it offers inducements not inferior to any in this State, but to a practical printer, they know of no investment he could make of his money that would yield him a more profitable return.

HYBART & STRANGE.
Fayetteville, May 30, 1837.

Medicines, Drugs, &c.

THE following are a few of the articles just received, in addition to the large supply already on hand:

Sassafras, Peppermint, Cephaic Snuff, Spanish Indigo, (very superior.)
Lingalass, Chloride of Lime,
Finely scented Toilet Soap,
Ground Mustard, Rich Ointment,
Boyberry Bark, Peters' Pills,
Micheaux's Freckle Wash,
Persian Scent Bags, Congress Water,
La Roche's Florida Water,
Jebb's Lintment, Chlorine Tooth Wash,
Saratoga Powders, Judkin's Ointment,
Cox's & Co's Southern Tonic, a safe and speedy cure for Fever and Ague,
Pungent Salts, Powder Puffs,
Cologne Water, Tooth Powders,
Lavender do. Tooth Brushes,
Rose do. Camel-hair Pencils,
Orange Flower do. Black Sand.

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Persons wishing anything in my line will please call, as I think, from the variety on hand, they can be suited.

R. A. WALLACE.
Charlotte, June 2, 1837.

NOTICE.
I hereby given, that I have authorized and appointed Charles Leonard, Esq., of Lincoln, N. C. my attorney and agent, to transact all business relative to the settlement of the estate of Phineas S. Dewey, late of Mecklenburg county, deceased. Any claims against his estate must be presented to said attorney.

SILAS DEWEY, Executor.
June 1, 1837.

NOTICE.
ACCORDING to recent instructions from the Post Master General, I am authorized to receive nothing but Gold, Silver or its equivalent, in payment hereafter for Postage.

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.
May 27, 1837.

Just Received,
AT THE
NEW CASH STORE, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC Dry Goods,
Hardware & Cutlery,
Hats, Shoes & Bonnets,
Britannia and Queensware,
Bacon, Flour & Groceries,
Iron & Castings, &c. &c.
all of which, the public are assured, are offered at unusually low prices, for CASH, COUNTRY PRODUCE, or on SHORT CREDIT. Call and see! The terms shall be made to suit.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.
May 31, 1837.

Corn Meal, Bacon & Lard
FOR sale on good terms, for cash, by
W. F. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, May 1837.

Pay your Taxes!!
THE Taxes for the year 1836 is now due and ready for collection, and persons interested are informed that they must be paid in Specie or North Carolina Bills, as this is the only kind of money that will be taken from me in payment of the State Tax.

J. MC CONNAUGHEY, Sheriff.
April 26, 1837.

Discontinuation.

THE opportunity having been offered for the firm of Wm. J. Keahy & Co. in this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate settlement by Cash or Note, with Wm. J. Keahy.

WM. J. KEAHY,
A. M. RANKIN.
May 10, 1837.

Wm. J. Keahy
HAS the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public, that he is better prepared than formerly, to accommodate satisfactorily, all who favor him with their patronage.
May 10, 1837.

To Tailors.
The subscriber would inform the trade, that he is agent for two of the most popular systems for Tailoring in the United States. Call and see something new.
WM. J. KEAHY.

Are you Sick?
WE have just received a fresh supply of Dr. Beckwith's Pills.

For Sale by
WILLIAMS & BOYD.
May 23, 1837.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1837.

Irwin & Eliza,
vs.
William Carolina.

Levied in the hands of Thomas Charles and him summoned as Garnishes:

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the said William Carolina appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse at Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, and then and there plead or reply, judgment will be entered by default against him.

Witness, Bruly Oates, Clerk of the said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of April, A. D. 1837.

May 17, 1837. Price adv. 23¢.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Equity, February Term, 1837.

Samuel H. Smith and Mary his wife,
vs.
Robert G. Flanagan and others.

IN this case, it is ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, for Colbert Flanagan and Morgan Flanagan, two of the defendants in this case, to appear at our next Court of Equity to be holden for Mecklenburg county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 3d Monday of August next, then and there to answer complainant's bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

Test: D. R. DUNLAP, c. l. c.

May 17, 1837. Price adv. 23¢.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Equity, February Term, 1837.

John R. Williams,
vs.
Robert McCann and others.

IN this case, it is ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, for Robert McCann, defendant in this case, and who resides out of the limits of this State, to appear at our next Court of Equity, to be holden for Mecklenburg county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 3d Monday in August next, then and there answer complainant's bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

Test: D. R. DUNLAP, c. l. c.

May 17, 1837. Price adv. 23¢.

Once More!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, that he has added to the Omnibus Concern more Horses and Carriages, and feels confident that he can accommodate all who may wish private conveyances from Charlotte. He also keeps Saddle Horses.

Terms of hire reasonable.

B. P. BOYD.

April 12, 1837.
N. B. The subscriber also keeps for the accommodation of the Travelling Public, Corn, Fodder, Hay, Meal, &c. for Sale. Call at the Post Office.

B. P. B.

Taken Up
AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg County, on the 9th inst., a Negro boy named GEORGE, about 18 or 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high. Said negro says he belonged to David Wethers, of Brunswick co. Virginia, who sold him to George Hainey, who was taking him to the State of Mississippi, and that he left at Salisbury. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOS. MC CONNAUGHEY, Jailer.

Dec. 13, 1836.

Just in Time!

THE Subscriber has from their friends and business connections that they are now receiving from the cities of New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid stock of

Spring and Summer GOODS.

of the latest styles and approved patterns. They are determined to sell as low as cost, and will in all cases make liberal discounts to persons paying Cash. They wish their friends to call and "take a peep at their STOCK." Any person buying by the piece shall have bargain. They so wish it distinctly understood, that are the General Agents for selling Mr. Fugate's Anti-Saltwater Pills, that they receive them from head and are warranted to be genuine. One can be supplied by the quantity small advance.

—ALSO ON HAND—
Judkin's celebrated Ointment,
Best Rice and Laguna Coffee,
St. Croix Sugar and Molasses,
with many other articles in our line. Call and see.
WILLIAMS & BOYD.
Charlotte, April 26, 1837.

FORWARDING AGENCY.

THE Subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding Way,

and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have in Ware Houses at the river and in the city for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from Fire.

WILLIAMS & BELDEN.

Refer to
Mr. J. J. BLACKWOOD, Charlotte.

Messrs. BARRINGER & PRINCE,
" J. F. & C. PRINCE,
" PRINCE & MOSE,
Fayetteville, April, 1837.

Farmers' Plan.

THE subscriber having commenced business at above stand, hopes that his new friends and patrons will oblige him by calling. His Table will be supplied with as good fare as the market affords, and his STABLE equal to in this place.

JAMES E. NEAL.

March 30, 1837.

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business at his house, four doors east of the Canal Shop, where he is prepared to make articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, will warrant his work to be as well done, low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial, and a share of the public favor.

The subscriber intending to work Cash only, request all persons wishing to have any description to call and see him.

ARCHIBALD HILL.

Dec. 6, 1836.

N. B. All articles in the above line repaired on the shortest notice.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

LYNCHABLE OINTMENT
For Ulcers, Tumors, &c.
Can now be obtained of the Patent Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1836.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE.

I am now 55 years of age—when in my 30th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the month of March last. It would occasionally break out again; but most of the time it was in a very painful condition, and extended to a large size, and became very sore. I tried many remedies to make a cure, but in vain, until I applied Gray's Ointment, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. I would have been made much more, strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, which was a very painful condition, and extended to a large size, and became very sore. I tried many remedies to make a cure, but in vain, until I applied Gray's Ointment, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. 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